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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1875.

Charleston Politics.

The Charleston *News and Courier* rather tartly alludes to an editorial which appeared in these columns two weeks ago, commenting upon the mixed condition of politics in Charleston. When we wrote the article alluded to, the *News and Courier* was on the fence, or at least seemed to be, in regard to the municipal election, but it has now unmasked its batteries, and is opening along the line in favor of re-electing Mayor Cunningham, who was regarded by that paper only two years ago as unworthy of public trust and confidence, when it was giving a hearty support to his present opponent, Gen. John A. Wagener.

Our Charleston contemporary says we are blind "to the fact that it is more singular and quite incomprehensible that Anderson County, which has a large Democratic majority, should be represented in the State Senate by an Independent Republican," and that "the reasons which induced a majority in Anderson to elect one of the minority to the Senate are unknown to us." The fact is easily explained on the ground that the people of Anderson, to some extent, have been following the advice and counsel of the *News and Courier*, in seeking a co-operation with Republicans for the public good! The methods by which it was accomplished are well known to our readers, and we will not recapitulate the events of the last campaign, only to volunteer the information for the *News and Courier* that there was no regular organization among the Democrats, and at a mass meeting it was agreed that neither party should make nominations for legislative and county officers. The Republican candidate for Senator pledged himself to vote for Green and McGowan, and doubtless redeemed that pledge, but his party followers went solidly almost for Chamberlain and Hoge; and this was the sum total of Independent Republicanism in Anderson County, which resulted in "decided advantage" to the minority, in this instance. There was sufficient "co-operation" with this Independent Republican to elect him to the Senate, and the result is due to the compromising spirit so much lauded just now by the *News and Courier*. We are not responsible for this state of things, for we have consistently and unwaveringly advocated the most thorough, complete and efficient organization in Anderson County, and the main obstructions were always resulting from the teachings and counsel of the *News and Courier*, whose adherents in this section were constantly parading its arguments and exalting its wisdom. It is proper to say that we have acquiesced more than once, and joined our political friends in committing hari-kari, but never without remonstrance in advance of their decision. So much for the situation in Anderson County.

At the risk of giving fresh offence to our sensitive contemporary, which reserves its rebukes for the Anderson *Intelligencer* when other journals were commenting upon the anomalous condition of parties in Charleston, we will take occasion to say that the present attitude of the Conservatives in that city does not mend matters, in our judgment, and that proper efforts might have brought different results. For instance, at the Wagener primary election, only a small proportion of voters participated, when a full vote would have certainly defeated the Wagener candidates, if that was desirable, and if the assumption is true that Gen. Wagener does not represent the Conservatives as a whole. That was the time to settle the question whether or not Wagener and his friends were to control the organization. But not one word was heard from the *News and Courier* while this question was pending, and not until the candidates for Mayor were arrayed against each other, was the mask removed, and its position in the municipal election made only too apparent. Now, the declaration is made that there must be no disturbance of the co-operation with Independent Republicans, because, forsooth, it might endanger plans and purposes ulterior and remote from the city election, to wit, the election of a Circuit Judge. But who is it that authorized and concocted this present alliance with Independent Republicans? Surely, it will not be contended that the State Convention last fall had the municipal election of Charleston in view when the policy of co-operation with one wing of the Republicans was determined upon in that campaign. The policy was shaped for the occasion, and a future State Convention may deem it wise and prudent to forego that policy in the next canvass. According to the *News and Courier*, there has been no regular Conservative Convention so far, and yet that journal insists upon securing a minority of representatives upon the Republican ticket. There seems to be co-operation with a vengeance, but the contracting parties are hardly able to make good their right and authority to sign the articles of agreement.

We are not desirous of intermeddling

with the local politics of Charleston, only so far as their action has reference to the State, and we would not now voluntarily recur to the subject, except to repel the unnecessary allusion of our high-spirited and self-satisfied contemporary. Our previous comments were given as a matter of news, in which the citizens of Anderson were interested, and we were not expecting any resentment from that quarter. But this valiant leader wanted to hit some one with a brick, and we suppose that our unfortunate head protruded just in season for its pugnacious gratification. This has happened before, and doubtless there will be other occasions, if we live long enough, when we will decline to be governed by the dogmas of our astute contemporary.

Agricultural Fairs.

The season is near at hand for the holding of the several Agricultural Fairs in this State, and we are glad to know that, despite the general depression of the times, the managers of the various agricultural societies are making extensive and liberal arrangements for the present season, by which these exhibitions will be kept up and the industries of the country encouraged. We have frequently remarked upon their value and importance, not only as a means of ascertaining the true progress and advancement of our section, not only as a stimulus to every farmer and mechanic to become excellent in his calling, but as an outlet for the social development of our people, who are too prone to allow the discouragements and disappointments of life to interfere with their social enjoyment. There is no feature connected with an agricultural fair, when properly conducted, which will not conduce to the general advancement of the entire population, and none ought to allow their interest and co-operation to diminish as the years roll on. We have quite a number of well-managed exhibitions in the State, which are patronized to some extent, and we are glad to note that other counties are moving in this direction. What is most needed, however, by the societies now in successful operation is a more widely diffused interest among the people as visitors and exhibitors. There is no exhibition which cannot be made better by a little exertion, and it is the duty of every citizen who can do so to lend a helping hand to the managers. We append a list of the Agricultural Fairs in this section:

The Greenville Fair will take place on Wednesday, October 20th, and will last three days. The success of our neighbors heretofore is a guarantee that every effort will be made to render this a creditable and profitable exposition. Exhibitors are invited from every section of the county.

The Abbeville Fair will be held on the 20th, 21st and 22nd of October, and the farmers and planters of Abbeville and surrounding country are expected to engage in lively competition for the liberal premiums offered. It is one of the oldest agricultural organizations in the State, and has always maintained a high standard for inviting and attractive exhibitions.

The Anderson Fair will take place on the 27th, 28th and 29th of October, and the preparations for a successful exhibition are being rapidly pushed forward. It has the reputation of the best County Fair in the State, and we firmly believe that the people of Anderson will never allow this reputation to diminish. It is the oldest organization of the kind in the State.

The Oconee Agricultural Society proposing giving an exhibition during the month of October, which will be the initiatory movement for regular fairs in the future, and we wish the projectors every success.

Besides, the State Fair deserves especial mention in this connection, and ought to be the grand culminating effort of the several counties. It will be held in Columbia during the second week in November, beginning on Tuesday, 9th Nov. The liberal premiums offered for counties to enter as competitors, which was mentioned in these columns several weeks ago, is a praiseworthy feature of the State Fair, and merits the attention of the local societies, whose managers should strive to concentrate the products of their own counties, and make a creditable display at Columbia.

Another Conviction.

At Chester last week, before Judge Mackey, there was a notable conviction of a public criminal, which deserves special mention. Rev. Dublin E. Walker, a colored member of the State Senate from Chester County, who was formerly School Commissioner, was found guilty on the charge of issuing a fraudulent school certificate for seventy dollars, and his accomplice was the present School Commissioner, Henry Blake, who was likewise convicted of conspiracy to defraud the State. Judge Mackey sentenced Walker to imprisonment for one year and Blake for three months, and both are now safely lodged in the Penitentiary. The notable feature of this conviction, aside from the ordinary difficulties and obstructions in the way of bringing public criminals to justice in this State, is that the jury which rendered the verdict was composed of one white man and eleven colored men. Walker is the leading colored preacher in his section, and six of the jury that found him guilty were communicants in his own church. We give these colored jurors every credit for performing their duty, under the circumstances, and think their example merits emulation in higher quarters.

An application upon *habeas corpus* of Messrs. G. W. Shell and Walter L. Shell was made before Judge Moses at Laurens on Monday last. Bail was fixed at three thousand dollars.

"Reconciliation and Honest Government."

These are the watchwords of the Nation Union Party, recently organized in Boston, and which is intended to supercede the two parties at present prominent in the politics of the country. At the late meeting in Boston, letters were read from distinguished gentlemen who were invited to attend the inauguration of the movement, and among others was one from Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, who, in declining the invitation, has given expression to some just, timely and well-considered thoughts, couched in considerate and friendly language. In manliness, honesty and patriotism, says the Columbia *Register*—in the true discernment of the core of the matters yet in issue between the communities of the North and South, and of the indispensable conditions on which any real friendship and honest reconciliation between them must be based, this letter is in strong contrast with the cowardly and puerile utterances which we sometimes read as proceeding from Southern men. Gen. Early writes to the committee:

Reconciliation and honest government are very desirable things in themselves, and the latter especially is much needed in the country at large, and every part of it, at this time, but they are rather vague terms, and can be variously interpreted, according to the different structure of men's minds. Reconciliation, to be of permanent avail, must be not only a reconciliation of the people of the different sections to each other, but a reconciliation of all sections and States to the form, principles and administration of the government in all of its departments. If the government of the United States is to remain, as the party at present having charge of its administration have sought to make it, a consolidated, centralized government, with power to override the State governments and reconstruct them at will, wherever the interest of the dominant party may be subserved thereby, the people of the Southern States can never be reconciled to it, though from necessity they are compelled to acquiesce; nor can they be reconciled to the people who thus subvert the principles of the constitution as it was when assented to by their ancestors. So, too, if the government is to be converted permanently into a consolidated, centralized despotism, mere honesty in the administration of its offices and finances, if that were possible under such a government, would amount to very little. Nay, such a government honestly administered—that is, administered with a rigid adherence to the principles upon which it is founded—might be all the more intolerable for that reason. For instance, if the government at Washington were impartially and honestly to apply the enforcement laws to all the States, and exercise the same supervision over the elections and the organization of legislative bodies in the States of the North and West, that has been exercised in Louisiana and some other Southern States, I imagine that the people in your section would begin to realize the fact that they have aided in establishing a most intolerable despotism. Doubtless, if an officer of the United States army were to make his appearance in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, with a squad of soldiers, to arrest and drag the Speaker and other members from their seats, there would be a commotion in Boston far exceeding that caused by the appearance of Captain Preston, with his guard, on his way to protect the sentinel placed over the chest of the customs; and the advent of a Sheridan to overawe the citizens of Massachusetts would cause Faneuil Hall to reverberate with tones of denunciation surpassing those hurled against the comparatively gentle Gage—that is, if the spirit of Warren, of the Adamses and of Hancock still survives.

The only true mode of effecting genuine reconciliation is by a restoration to all the States of the control of their domestic affairs, and by placing them all on a basis of entire equality, according to the original design of the fathers of the constitution, so that Louisiana and her sister States of the South shall enjoy the same right of unrestricted self-government that is enjoyed by Massachusetts and the other New England States. Until this is done, it will be idle to look for genuine, stable reconciliation; nor is honesty in its administration to be expected until the government itself is confined strictly within the limits assigned it by the constitution. When the government recklessly disregards the restrictions imposed upon it by the charter under which it was organized, honesty on the part of its officials and agents is not to be expected. Now—though before the late war between the States I was a decided and consistent member of the Whig party, from the time I was old enough to feel any interest in public affairs until its collapse—I am firmly convinced that the Democratic party, as at present organized, is the only one whose principles and policy can give any hope of a restoration of the rights of the States, and a return of the Federal government to its ancient integrity; and, therefore, standing with the white people of my State, I will give my support, in my humble way, to that party in the coming contest for the control of the government, and cannot give my countenance to any movement designed to supplant it.

The notorious Joe. Morris, the leader of the late insurrectionary movement in Middle Georgia, was captured in Atlanta on the 20th inst. He had been lurking around the city for several days, and was visiting District Attorney Farrow at night, demanding a Ku Klux prosecution against certain citizens of Burke County. His arrest was made in the vicinity of Farrow's office, where he was concealed in a private room of the United States Court House. He is represented as a small, county-looking, poorly dressed negro, and was much frightened when captured. He was taken to the jail at Sandersville, in Burke County, where he will await trial, and the opinion is expressed that the State will find it difficult to convict him, as it did the others who were tried, as some overt act must be proved, and Morris only had devilish intentions, which were not carried out before his stupid plans were discovered and frustrated.

Col. N. H. Davis, of Greenville, has invented a two-wheeled vehicle, which is said to be free from all the objections made to other two-wheeled vehicles. Balancing itself by side springs, and the shafts revolving on the axle, it runs as smoothly as a four-wheeled buggy. It is entirely independent of the motion of the horse. By substituting a tongue for the shafts forward the cross bar, two horses can be hitched abreast. It is remarkable for its simplicity and originality. It will lessen the weight of the draft at least one-third, and is likely to come into general use.

Editorial Notes.

Messrs. J. C. & E. Bailey, proprietors of the *Enterprise and Mountaineer*, propose starting a paper to be called *The Temperance Observer* at Greenville, S. C., to be devoted to the cause of temperance, as the organ of the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance, if desired, as soon as one thousand subscribers, at two dollars per annum, are forwarded to them. The paper will be 21 by 36 inches in size, and will be published weekly.

An exchange makes the following statement of increase by the Democratic party within five years: In 1870 there were four Democratic Governors; in 1875, twenty-four Democratic Governors. In 1870, twenty-four Democratic Legislatures; in 1875, ninety-four Democratic Legislatures. In 1870 ninety Democratic members of the House of Representatives of the United States; in 1875, one hundred and eighty members of that body. In 1870, twelve Democratic members of the Senate of the United States; in 1875, twenty-eight members. The ratio of progression will furnish still more suggestive figures in the coming centennial year, when they will make a clean sweep.

Montgomery, Ala., was the first capital of the Confederate States. There the Confederate government first established itself, and the first Confederate Congress assembled. It is extremely notable that the Alabama Constitutional Convention, which is now in session in Montgomery, and is Democratic by a large majority, has unanimously adopted the following as a section of the bill of rights of the new constitution which the convention is framing for Alabama: "The people of this State accept as final the established fact that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State." And yet there are Republicans, like Senator Boutwell, who talk about a "new rebellion."

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held in Cooper Institute in the City of New York last week, which assembled to consider the financial questions which are presented for solution in the fall elections. No men of prominent national reputation participated in the meeting, but it was principally composed of working men from the various departments of industry in the city. Its deliberations resulted in the adoption of resolutions strongly favoring the financial platform of the Democrats of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The result was announced amid loud and long continued applause. The laboring classes throughout the Union are in entire accord on this question.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, in a speech recently delivered in Baltimore upon the financial situation, illustrated a very prevalent feeling by stating that a wealthy man had declared to him that his chief want now was a fire and burglar-proof safe, in which his wealth could be locked up. Clearly what the country requires is more confidence. Whatever may be the differences of opinion on the subject of the currency, nothing is more certain than that any rational expectation of improvement must include a restoration of confidence. To secure that we must have an end of rings whose plunderings involve ruinous taxation, depreciate the value of property, destroy the public faith in local and national government, and fill the community with apprehension and distrust.

The town of Indianapolis, Texas, where the recent storm raged with such awful destructiveness to life and property, is one of the few places in Texas that can boast of its antiquity. It is situated on Matagorda Bay, one hundred and twenty miles southwest of Galveston, and is the capital of Calhoun County, which forms a peninsula. The town enjoyed a commercial reputation long before it was ceded to the United States, and of late years it has grown in importance, with a steadily increasing trade. The loss of life and suffering by the late storm was fearful, and the destruction of property is almost unprecedented on this continent, since nearly every dwelling and business house in the town was swept away. We give some of the particulars of this disastrous event in another column.

A libel suit has been entered by W. E. Earle, Esq., editor of the *Greenville Republican*, against Messrs. J. C. and Edward Bailey, proprietors of the *Greenville Enterprise and Mountaineer*, for damages to the amount of \$10,000, in publishing an article defamatory of his character. It will be remembered that J. M. Munion, the supposed editor of the *Republican*, was caught some time since by Col. S. S. Crittenden, editor of the *Enterprise and Mountaineer*, which was followed by a correspondence between Messrs. Earle and Crittenden, and subsequently both gentlemen went again into print with serious and damaging charges against each other. The libel suit grows out of an article in the *Enterprise and Mountaineer*, in which the charges were made specific and numerous against the character of Mr. Earle, who declared his intention of seeking redress in the courts, both civil and criminal.

Attorney General Pierpont last week received several telegrams from persons of both political parties in Mississippi, commending his recent letter to Gov. Ames, which is described as having a very salutary effect. It is likewise mentioned that perfect peace is maintained in that part of the State lately reported as disorderly and turbulent. Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, made a call upon the Attorney General about the same time, and had a long conversation with him respecting affairs in the South, especially regarding Mississippi and Louisiana. Kellogg expresses his entire approval of the Attorney General's course in the Mississippi business, and coincides with the view of others that the letter to Ames must exercise a good effect in other parts of the South. He stated that political matters in Louisiana were now remarkably quiet, and there was no indication of a renewal of disturbances which some time ago characterized the condition of affairs in that State. A change seems to have come over Kellogg's dream since we last heard from him.

Carl Schurz, after a European tour, has returned to take the stump in Ohio as an advocate of hard money and in favor of the regular republican ticket. This is a singular step for a man who has exhausted the dictionary of its abusive words in his efforts to express his sentiments towards the party whose paid advocate he now becomes. His self-respect certainly can be none of the most exalted, for how it is possible for him with consistency to champion the cause of the men, who, three years ago, vilified him most unmercifully, is more than can well be understood. He is, however, to be received back into the old fold which he deserted so unceremoniously a few years ago, and we are forced to the belief that his political actions are neither marked by statesmanship nor patriotism, but that a pure self-interest pervades the man, which completely overshadows the good which his

brilliant genius and oratorical powers render him capable of exerting over public affairs. He will probably find himself unable to check the wave of public opinion which promises to bear Allen in triumph to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio, and therefore find that he is again on the side of defeat.

Correspondence.

ANDERSON, S. C., Sept. 14, 1875.
Mr. B. F. Crayton, President Anderson Board of Trade:

DEAR SIR—Having made the proposition that a case be made up, as provided in the Code, between the Council and the merchants, and submitted to the Circuit Judge for decision, and not receiving any indication from the merchants that they accept it, I submit the following proposition in the interest of peace, economy and justice to all concerned:

Inasmuch as the merchants appear to object to Mr. Keese, the legally elected weigher, on the one side, and as the Council cannot agree to the election of Mr. McGee, a violator of our ordinances as weigher, on the other, and as the farmers have no voice nor representation, I respectfully submit that they are the proper persons to settle our differences, having never voted or taken part in this issue. I will agree to support any person they (the farmers) may select, provided he resides outside of the incorporation. In my opinion it would be more agreeable to all concerned to elect a man who has taken no part in the late municipal election, or issues growing out of the same. This can be easily accomplished by the Masters of the Granges in our County, or other representatives of the farmers, meeting here and uniting upon a proper man to weigh the cotton. So far as I am concerned, I would prefer to vote for a competent disabled Confederate soldier.

I respectfully ask that you submit this proposition to the Board of Trade, as soon as practicable, for their consideration and action thereon. I am authorized by Mr. Keese to state that he is willing and ready to resign in favor of such person so chosen. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. COCHRAN.
We, the undersigned members of the Council, concur in the above proposition.
S. M. PEASE,
JOHN McGRATH.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS.
ANDERSON, S. C., Sept. 18, 1875.
To the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Anderson:

At a call meeting of the Board this afternoon, your proposition of the question of Cotton Weigher was received, and the Board, with a view to a settlement of the same, appointed a committee, consisting of B. F. Crayton, P. K. McCully and W. F. Barr, to confer with the Council, and were authorized, with a view to an early settlement of the whole matter, to propose that E. E. Keese and J. B. McGee be jointly appointed to weigh and settle all questions of weight by water or damage, and to receive for the same ten cents per bale to be paid by the purchaser, the same to be divided equally between them.

Which we have the honor to submit.
B. F. CRAYTON, Chairman.

ANDERSON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1875.
Mr. B. F. Crayton, President Anderson Board of Trade:

DEAR SIR—Your communication in answer to our proposition of the 14th inst. to hand and contents noted. I am authorized to answer the same, and state that the majority of the Council cannot agree to the election of the two weighers, Messrs. McGee and Keese, and insist, as a matter of interest to all concerned, that a new man be elected by the Council. I doubt if the Council will agree to repeat its ordinance, and allow the weigher to settle the question of water and damage between seller and buyer, as requested by the Board of Trade. No doubt some satisfactory settlement of this question can be agreed upon when the representatives of the farmers meet here to elect the weigher, by consultation with the Board of Trade.

My last proposition is that Mr. E. E. Keese resign and Mr. J. B. McGee cease weighing immediately, and the Council will agree to elect Mr. J. C. Keys to weigh until the farmers send representatives here to unite upon a person for Council to elect weigher.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,
JOHN R. COCHRAN.

ANDERSON, S. C., Sept. 22, 1875.
To the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Anderson:

GENTLEMEN—In response to your communication suggesting Mr. James C. Keys as Cotton Weigher of the Town, the Board of Trade cheerfully accept him as such for the term of twelve months, from this date, by receiving five cents per bale for weighing, to be paid by the purchaser, and is to determine the wet and damage on all cotton. This is to be a final settlement of the whole cotton weighing matter.

Respectfully submitted,
B. F. CRAYTON, Chm'n. Com.

ANDERSON, S. C., Sept. 22, 1875.
Mr. B. F. Crayton, President Anderson Board of Trade:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your proposition of this date, I am authorized to inform you that the Council insist that its propositions made heretofore. Believing that the merchants should be represented in the selection of the weigher, and in order that they may consult with the representatives of the farmers as to the best means of settling all questions as to water or damage on cotton, and if possible agree upon the same, we request that the Board of Trade elect two delegates to meet with the Masters of the Granges in our County at Anderson, on Saturday in October next, for the purpose of selecting and recommending a person for the Council to elect weigher, and consider the property of Council re-negating an ordinance allowing the weigher to deduct for water. If a majority of said committee representing the farmers and merchants, recommend that the weigher deduct for water, the Council will cheerfully agree.

I have the honor to be yours, &c.,
JOHN R. COCHRAN.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS.
ANDERSON, S. C., Sept. 22, 1875.
To the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Anderson:

We accept your proposition that Mr. J. C. Keys act as Cotton Weigher until Saturday in October, when a committee, consisting of Masters of Granges and two representatives from the Board of Trade, designate a weigher, who may or not deduct for water, according to the decision of said committee, and the weigher to receive five cents per bale as compensation for his services, to be paid by the purchaser. This is to be a final settlement of the whole matter. Respectfully submitted,
B. F. CRAYTON, President.

COUNCIL ROOMS.
ANDERSON, S. C., Sept. 22, 1875.

Resolved, That the Council meet on Saturday, Monday, October 4th, 1875, to elect a Cotton Weigher, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, made by the Intendant, and accepted by the Board of Trade; also, to consider the necessity of passing ordinances to regulate all questions as to the powers and duties of Cotton Weigher, as recommended by said committee.

Resolved, That the Master of each Grange in our County is hereby earnestly requested to meet here at the appointed time to carry out the propositions as agreed upon. Carried unanimously.
JOHN R. COCHRAN, Intendant.

The Charleston *News and Courier* denies the current report that there is yellow fever in Charleston, for which report there is not the shadow of foundation. The city is perfectly healthy, and strangers may visit Charleston, either for business or pleasure, with entire safety. We take pleasure in publishing this statement, as such reports always injure the business of the city.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

Letter on Immigration.

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
September 22, 1875.

Messrs. Editors: I thank you for your courtesy in making mention of my work, and in sending me a copy of your paper containing that interesting article of Mr. R. F. Simpson, of Pendleton. By the same mail I received a package of large circulars, issued by Messrs. Schels & Ezell, containing advertisement of public sale of lots at Seneca City, on the 24th of November next, sent by Mr. F. A. Lewis, from whom I have recently received other favors. This circular has a well printed map, or chart, of Seneca City, and now stands conspicuous on the wall of my office, where it will attract the gaze of my many visitors. The *Intelligencer* also hangs on the wall, and shall often come down and tell about Anderson County in the clear logic of facts as given by Mr. Simpson. I do wish you would send me your paper regularly to file in the office, and that all our State editors would do the same. Were I able, I would pay you all to send me your papers, but I am not. Many persons enquire for South Carolina papers, and other printed matter which will inform them about the State.

Now, I wish you to allow me to make a few plain statements to your readers about my work, past and future. During the first year of my immigration work, I was engaged chiefly in filling orders for laborers or "hands" to fill the larger plantations, the owners advancing money to pay the expenses of the immigrants into the State. I brought thus about 600 persons into South Carolina. I sustained many losses and misfortunes in transporting them from New York to their various places in South Carolina. Many of them failed to reach their places, others were taken by parties who paid nothing for them, while some of those who advanced money to bring them on failed to get immigrants. In various ways it got tangled up; and some who paid and got no immigrant, have censured me for not refunding money. To all such I wish to say it was utterly impossible as I was completely powerless to control this matter. The money mostly went into a common fund in the Central National Bank of Columbia, and I being in New York bought tickets with checks on that bank. Any one can see how it was impossible to keep each man's money separate from that of others, and how I got into trouble from serious losses, and could not refund when called on to do so. But I wish to state that a correct account is kept on my books, and as soon as possible, I mean to pay every dollar.

I am now sending none, or but few, who cannot pay their own way, and engage in business of their own choosing when they get there. Last fall and winter, I sent over 100 such persons along the Air Line Railroad from Charlotte to Atlanta, mostly to Greenville, most of whom settled and are succeeding well. Almost every day some one comes into my office with a favorable letter sent back by immigrants previously sent to South Carolina. I sent on ten last week, and now know of at least six who will go this week. Many others are getting ready to go soon, and some of them have considerable capital. Great things may now be expected in the way of immigration South.

Now, I want my people to understand me. I am no speculator, cheat or humbug, but one who has spent ten years, what little means he had and all his time, talents and energies, ever since the war, in the cause of South Carolina progress. I fear no contradiction or investigation of this statement, as well as of my motives and work. I have made mistakes, of course, but beg the indulgence and co-operation of my countrymen.

I beg the people of all the Piedmont Counties, to organize, as they are doing in Greenville, into associations, to co-operate with agents in settling immigrants in their respective counties. It is important that they should do this for many reasons, some of which are the following:

1st. They would then have some system and better facilities for getting proper information, data, &c., as to lands for sale or rent, opportunities of business for immigrants when they arrive; for giving to such a proper welcome and needed attention when they land perfect strangers.

2nd. It requires money to carry on any immigration scheme—money to advertise the country, money to pay agents, &c.—which can best be raised by an organized effort. The people of Greenville are organizing to carry out these ends. Why cannot the Granges take hold of it?

It is well known that I am supported by no society, and receive no salary. It is my plan to make the work self-sustaining. All who get good immigrants whom I send are required to pay \$5 for each single person, and \$10 on each family after they shall have been sent and received. Those who sell property to such, are expected to pay me a reasonable per cent. And where no one in particular employs any persons or families whom I send, but the same become settlers in any community, the nearest association is expected to pay me the above fees, out of a common fund. In this way, I receive, and in this way which I actually do, and all will admit that it is a reasonable and right way for the property owners to support the work. Meantime, let each citizen do all he can in sending me information of lands to rent, &c., and to settle the strangers when they arrive.

Let me beg the county papers in the Piedmont District to publish this letter, as I am sure it will advance a good cause.

I am yours, very truly,
TILMAN R. GAINES.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE undersigned has just received, direct from New York, a splendid assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND DRY GOODS,

Such as Calicoes, Linseys, Flannels, Bleachings, Shirtings, Men's Wear, and in fact everything usually kept in a Dry Goods Establishment.

ALSO,
A full line of GROCERIES, all of which can be sold low for Cash or Barter.

WM. S. SMITH,
Belton, S. C.

Sept. 30, 1875 11

LOOK OUT!

—O—

WM. LEE & CO.,

AT

Honea Path. S. C.,

WILL have something to say to the PEOPLE GENERALLY in an advertisement next week.

In the meantime, if you want any NEW GOODS, give them a call, for PRICES with them are LOW DOWN.

Sept. 30, 1875 11

FINE HORSES AND MULES.

THE undersigned hereby notifies the public that he will have a fine lot of Horses and Young Mules in Anderson on before Saturday in October. Persons desiring to purchase or exchange are invited to call.

JOHN CATLETT,
Sept. 30, 1875 1

ATTENTION FARMERS!

500 POUNDS BLUE STONE

Just Received and for sale low for cash.

Also, a large lot of

LAMPS, LANTERNS,

AND

LAMP FIXTURES,

At the lowest figures.

Call and see for yourselves.

Sept. 30, 1875

SIMPSON, HILL & CO.

Sept. 30, 1875

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

FRESH FROM NEW YORK.

WITH A NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, perhaps as large as ever brought to this place, and prices are lower than they have been since the war. Bring on your Cotton and Greens, and get your supply before they are all gone. TRY to remember that we MUST HAVE, right away, all the MONEY due us for Goods and Groceries already sold. We will allow full prices for Cotton, although the staple sells low, but we have here is no probability of its being higher. Come on and pay up! Respectfully, &c.,
B. S. HICKORY, BROWN & CO.

P. S.—We have a lot of new PLANTATIONS for sale.

SAVE COST!

SAVE COST!

THE Cotton Season having opened, we would respectfully ask those to whom we have advances to come forward on or before the

First of November,

And settle amounts due us, or after that time they will find Accounts and Notes in the hands of an officer for collection. MONEY we NEED, Must, Can and will Have. So take timely warning, and govern yourselves accordingly.

We have just received a large and well